

Sub B1  
A1  
cont.

1. (Amended) A DC motor comprising:  
a plurality of windings;  
at least one microelectronic mechanical system (MEMS)  
[magnetostatic] relay positioned in the motor to activate in the  
presence of a magnetic field, where each relay has:  
a first substrate formed from a nonconductive or  
semiconductive material;  
a magnetic actuation plate micro-machined on said  
first substrate, said magnetic actuation plate having a  
first conductive surface; and  
a second substrate provided adjacent to said magnetic  
actuation plate, said second substrate having a  
nonconductive surface and a second conductive surface,  
where said first and second conductive surfaces define  
at least two switching states, including an open state in  
which the conductive surfaces are physically separated from  
each other, and a closed state in which the conductive  
surfaces physically contact each other, and  
where said magnetic actuation plate, in the presence  
of a magnetic field, creates an actuation force that causes  
the electrically conductive surfaces to switch from one of  
the switching states to another of the switching states,

*Am.*  
where each relay is connected electrically to at least one corresponding winding and to power; and  
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a magnetic rotor having at least one pole positioned to induce a magnetic field in each MEMS [magnetostatic] relay when passing by the relay.

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*Am. Sub B2*  
6. (Amended) A DC motor comprising:  
a plurality of windings;  
at least one microelectronic mechanical system (MEMS) [magnetostatic] relay connected electrically to at least one of the windings and to power, where each relay has:  
at least one substrate formed from a nonconductive or semiconductive material;  
a springing beam etched [formed] on the substrate; and  
two electrically conductive elements, one formed on the springing beam, that together define at least two switching states, including an open state in which the conductive elements are physically separated from each other, and a closed state in which the conductive elements physically contact each other;  
where the springing beam includes a magnetic material which, in the presence of a magnetic field,

creates an actuation force that causes the electrically conductive elements to apply power to or remove power from at least one of the windings by switching from one of the switching states to another of the switching states; and

a magnetic rotor having at least one pole positioned to induce a magnetic field in each MEMS [magnetostatic] relay when passing by the relay.

Kindly cancel claims 7-9 and substitute the following new claims:

10. (New) A method of fabricating a DC motor, the method comprising:

- providing a plurality of windings;
- forming a temporary layer of removable material over a portion of a first substrate;
- forming a magnetic actuation element by depositing a layer of magnetic material over at least a portion of the temporary layer and over at least some portion of the first substrate that is not covered by the temporary layer;
- removing the temporary layer to form a gap between the first substrate and a portion of the magnetic actuation element;

forming an electrically conductive contact layer over at least a portion of a second substrate;

forming a patterned layer of material over a portion of the second substrate to serve as a spacing layer;

bonding the first and second substrates so that the magnetic actuation element and the contact layer are positioned between the substrates and are held separate from each other by the spacing layer; and

electrically connecting said magnetic actuation element and the contact layer to at least one corresponding winding and to power.

11. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein the magnetic actuation element includes a layer of magnetic material.

12. (New) The method of claim 11, further comprising selecting the magnetic material so that the magnetic actuation element bends to touch the contact layer in the presence of a magnetic field.

13. (New) The method of claim 11, further comprising selecting the magnetic material to maximize saturation magnetization.